forth by him in his said secret report to his government, for the bribing of members of the United States Congress, including members of the House of Representatives, and other prominent citizens of this country, and for subsidizing American newspapers, to the end that the pending treaty between the United States and Denmark for the saic of the islands by the latter to the former government may be consummated.

report states that the \$50,000 shall be immediately paid to Christmas if the purchase money is paid by the United States, for the corrupt objects set forth. The pendency of the ratification of the treaty is also set forth. In conclusion, the resolution asks that a select committee of seven mem bers of the House of Representatives be appointed the alleged circumstances, contracts, etc., "which in any manner have for their object the bribery of or the attempted bribery of members of the United States Congress or of the payment of any valuable consideration of any kind or character to them or to any of them to vote for or to assist in procuring the proposal, adoption or ratification of the said treaty of sale of the said islands."

CHARGES CREATE EXCITEMENT.

The Republican leaders hurriedly consulted dur-ing the reading of the resolution, and when it ended Mr. Payne, the majority leader, immediately made the point of order that the matter presented was not privileged. The resolutions, Mr. Payne said contemptuously, were based on an alleged se-cret report to the Danish Government.

Instantly Mr. Richardson met this with the statement that he had a copy of the accret report to the Danish Government. "On my honor as a member of this House," said he, "I have now on my desk what purports to oe, and what I believe is, that secret confidential report. Assuming the full responsibility of my words, I believe I have unmistakable evidence that this report was made to the Danish Government by a quasi, if not a real.

agent of that government"
"When did the gentleman obtain access to the secret archives of the Danish Government?" interposed Mr. Payne sarcastically.

"I have never been to Denmark," retorted Mr. Richardson, "but the gentleman knows there are other ways of obtaining authentic government decuments. I have the evidence here. This is a grave

charge. I do not bring it here for the purpose of making political capital. Here is a charge that \$500,000 was paid for the express purpose of bribing New-York seeks to interpose a technical obje-A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Speaker Henderson called attention to the fact

that the language of the resolution charged that

newspapers and members of Congress had been

bribed. "Members of Congress," he said, "do not necessarily include members of the House If

members of the Sensie, that body must be the cu-todian of its own morals." He thought if the reolution was to be privileged it should specifically include members of the House. "I am prepared to say," replied Mr. Richardson, "that these charges do include members of the House, and will amend the resolution to that ex-

Speaker Henderson thereupon ruled that the matter presented was privileged. "This is a matter of high privilege." said the Speaker, delivering his ruling. "Exactly what status a report to a foreign government would have here might be question but the gentleman from Tennessee having stated upon his honor as a member of the House that these charges are true"

"Oh, no. Mr. Speaker," interrupted Mr. Rich rdson, "I did not say the report was true. vouched for the fact that Mr. Christmas had made

the charges," continued the Speaker, Chair holds that the matter is one of privilege

CHRISTMAS'S ALLEGED REPORT.

this time the interest in the House was in Almost every seat was occupied, and the members listened eagerly as Mr. Richardson pro-ceeded to present his case. First he read extracts from the press at Copenhagen. These were fol-lowed by an affidavit from Neils Gron concerning his dealings with certain people here, but they were not particularly sensational. The real sensation came when he started to read from what purported to be the report of Waiter Christmas con-cerning the negotiations. He prefaced the reading by the statement that it would show a "corrupt bargain" worthy of the consideration of the House The report was too long to read in full. "I will only read the luscious extracts which, if true, should bring the blush of shame to the check of every American," said Mr. Richardson, "for the statements will disgrace this country in the eyes of every foreign country in the world. This is what this corrupt bargainer says.

He then proceeded to read Christmas's account of his interview with the Prime Minister of Denmark, in which he was said to have told the Min-ister of the necessity for the use of money to bring the negotiations for the sale of the islands to a successful termination. He told of his acquaint-ance with Abner McKinley, President McKinley's brother, and his law partner, Colonel Brown, two ristmas described as "having the entry to the White House, and being familiar with the ways of American politics, and what members of Congress would have to be paid to accomplish the results desired." The Danish Foreign Minister was reported as disgusted with the methods which had to be pursued, but as finally giving his acquies-

The report then described how Christmas had enlisted not only President McKinley's brother and his partner, but two press associations, one in New York and one in Washington, and a prominen banking house in New-York in the sale of the

Mr. Richardson said that Christmas was speaking of inviting members of Congress to dine with him at the Hotel Raleigh, in this city. He then

quoted from the report as follows:

It was not alone the members of Congress I had to invite. I had as my special assistants two men. C. W. Knox, who was an intimate friend of Senator Hanna, and Richard P. Evans, a lawyer in Washington, who represented Mr. Gardner and his friends in the House. These took an active part in the personal agitation, since they talked with a large number of members of Congress and agitated for the purchase of the islands. I had contracts with them both according to which they, and through them certain members of Congress, should have a share of the commission if the sale took place; but the two gentlemen's agitation expenses, etc., bills in restaurants and hotels, I had to pay. The two press associations, Almer McKinley and Brown, Evans, Knox and others I had promised that their contracts should be guaranteed by the house of Seligman. To this the banking house had agreed, as it should in one way or another have to be recognized by the Danish Government.

RICHARDSON'S SPEECH ON CHARGES.

"Now, Mr. Speaker," proceeded Mr. Richardson, "I could make more of these quotations, but I will not take the time of the House. It is enough to show what a report this creature has made to the Danish Government-this man whom our Secretary of State used as an agent (I was about to say tool, but as an agent) to carry a trusted diplomat from our legation in London to the court at Copenhagen and there entertain this trusted agent and procure him admission and introduction to the Prime Min-ister of Denmark, which resulted in putting on

foot the negotiations leading to this treaty.
"Now, I am not here to charge, and I do not charge, that any American Congressman or Senator has been bribed in this matter, but here is the declaration of this agent of the Danish Government

ter, that is simply horrible, and that he has known it for a long time.

"Does such a state of affairs exist. Mr. Speaker? Every member of Congress can be called and interrogated upon his oain if he met this man Christmas, if he dined with him at the Hotel Raleigh, if he sought in any way to make a public opinion in favor of the ratification of this treaty for the purchase of the Danish islands. I have so far made no reflections upon any American official, but I do say this, that these facts that I have submitted here, the extracts from hese Danish papers, show that all this corrupt contract business has been exposed and published since January is in the Danish papers. I take it that the Senate of the United States did not know, on February 17 that \$300,000 of that money had been bargained away for the corrupt purpose of buying them and you and the balance of us into the support of this measure, and yet on February 17 that American Senate almost unanimously, as I believe, and as has been published in the newspapers, ratified this treaty. Did they know, Mr. Speaker, when they ratified this treaty, that these things were being published in Copenhagen, Denmark? Did these United States Senators, did the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate know this? I do not know, but this is the first time the attention of this House has been called to this disgraceful state of affairs, it seems to me there is one thing unpardonable in this whole business, and that is that the Department of State must have known of the publication of these infamous charges in Denmark and in Copenhagen for two weeks, or nearly three weeks, before this treaty was ratified.

Mr. Hitt pointed out that as framed the resolution asserted forces on the resonusibility of the

CANNON ANSWERS RICHARDSON.

Mr. Cannon made the first rejoinder of any length. So far as he could catch the charges as riber and worse," made charges on which it was members of the House of Representatives were guilty of bribery or the acceptance of bribes. Mr. Cannon pressed Mr. Richardson to know whether the report gave the name of a member or members of the House said to have been bribed, and they became engaged in a sharp controversy. Mr. Can-non was plainly laboring under considerable excite-

Richardson insisted that the report did charge bers of the House and Senate. "I have men-d several of the names," said he. "I will re-them if need be.

Cannon horly.

"The gentleman need not become excited or agitated. I am perfectly willing to have the clerk read the entire document," replied Mr. Richardson.

I move to postpone the consideration of the resolution until to-morrow, interposed Mr. Cannon.
Thereupon Mr. Miers, of Indiana, protested that to-morrow was pension day and asked that Mr. Cannon modify his motion to make it Saturday.

"Is not the honor of a member of the House more important than the passage of a few pension bills?" cried Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee.

INSISTS ON AN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, then got the floor He declared that the honor of the country was a stake in this matter, and that rose far above the noner of a mere individual. He insisted that Christ mas, after coming here to negotiate the sale of the islands, had gone back as the accredited agent of the United States. It mattered not, he said whether he was thief or knave, he had made the harges. While he hoped for the honor of the ountry that they were not true, they should be horoughly investigated. In answer to a question from Mr. Hitt Mr. Rich-urdson said that Christmas's report was dated betober I, 1901.

1, 1801.
 annet declared that he had never heard of in Christmas until to-day, and he had no ige or information concerning him, but, ac-to his own belief, he was a briber and

se, the was accredited by the Secretary of the interposed Mr Richardson, "and instructed to to our Minister in Loadon". The gentleman artfully says the Secretary of the made this man his agent," cried Mr. Cannon grantly, "I know nothing about it. If anyon ought to be investigated I am for an inigation. But I am not in favor of proceeding in the extracts the gentleman has read. Let the uments be printed in full, then each member of House can act intelligently. No one will be swift than I to investigate charges affecting oral officials and members of the American agrees."

ress.

at these charges were printed in Denmark, and known here from January 23 to February 17," posed Mr. Richardson. "Does the gentleman hink the Secretary of State should have called ittention of the Senate to charges that \$500.000 being spent to bring about a successful termin of the negotiations?" do not know anything about it." responded Cannon warmly, "and until I do I will saying that would dishoner any one. I demand a

non.
"I do not," insisted Mr. Richardson. "That is exactly what I desire. I ask unanimous consent now that this report be read in full from the clerk's desk."

MOTION TO POSTPONE LOST. But Mr. Cannon angrily objected, his objection seing sustained by half a dozen other Republicans The Speaker then put the question on Mr. Cannon's metion to postpone. The Republicans generally

voted for the motion, but such a stentorian chorus of noes came from the Democratic side that the Speaker announced: "The noes seem to have it." Mr. Cannon did not ask for a division, and the Speaker declared the motion lost.

The resolutions were then perfected by the insertion of "it is alleged" before all assertions of fact. At the suggestion of Mr. Lucey, of Iowa, the reference in the resolution to newspapers was changed to read "newspapers or press associations."

With these changes the resolutions were put to a vote, and were carried without a dissenting voice. The Speaker immediately announced the investigating committee as follows: Representatives Palzell, of Pennsylvania; Hitt, of Illinois; Cousins, of Iowa, and McCall, of Massachusetts, Republicans, and Richardson, of Tennessee; Dinsmore, of Arkansas, and Cowherd, of Missouri, Democrats. The excitement then subsided.

CHRISTMAS AND HIS CHARGES. MR. RICHARDSON APPEARS TO HAVE DIS-COVERED AN ANCIENT MARE'S NEST.

The alleged "secret report" of Captain Christmas to the Danish Government was published in The Tribune nearly two years ago. On May 1 1900, the State Department, as it does now, de-clared that it had had no dealings whatever with the captain and explained that close upon the publication of the rumors to the effect that the Danish Government was about to sell the islands to the United States a Danish army officer named Captain Christmas Dirkfeld, appeared in Wash ington and sought an interview with the Secretary of State. Secretary Hay had heard through th press of his coming to Washington, and that he was charged with a mission relative to the sale of the Danish West Indies. Captain Christmas. however, told a different story when he saw the Secretary. He said that while he was an officer of the Danish Government he had absolutely no authority to deal with the United States Govern authority to deal with the United States Government respecting these islands. But he had for years been of the opinion that it would be for the benefit of the islands and of Denmark to make the transfer to the United States, and had come to Washington not to make any proposition, but to offer to the State Department the benefit of his personal knowledge and experience, having made the conditions in the islands the subject of many years special study. Secretary Hay listened with interest to Christmas's representations, and, thanking him for his tender, promised to call on him whenever there should be need for his services.

declaration of this agent of the Danish Government and of our own government that he had contracts for \$50,000 of the money which we supposed we were paying into the treasury of Denmark for these islands, to be used, as he said, for the corrupt purpose of bribing American Congressmen.

"Now, does this not demand an investigation at paper to be published in the leading papers not a portion of this report making these charges has already been printed in a Philadelphia paper and from the contract of the Congressmen. It has been printed. I venture to asy, in the leading papers of every capital in Europe. These charges have gone forth to the World that there is a condition of affairs in the United States Congress, as described by this Minis-

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INDIGNANT AT CHRISTMAS.

ATTORNEY FOR DANISH REPRESENTA-TIVE SAYS HIS CLIENT'S STORY IS ABSURD.

Carl Fischer-Hansen, who was attorney for Walter Christmas, the representative of the Danish Government in the overtures for the purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands in 1900, was indignant at the conduct of his client shown in his secret report to the Danish ministry lately published.

"Ordinarily, legal etiquette," said Mr. Fischer-Hansen, "would prevent my speaking. But this report is so defamatory and outrageous that I seel justified in washing my hands of the whole

Mr. Fischer-Hansen described the course of the Danish representative as it appeared to him Christmas undertook, according to Mr. Fisher-Hansen, to start the sale of the islands for the Horring Ministry. As far back as 1860 the sale had been almost consummated, but at the ast moment this government had drawn back. Thus Denmark could not make overtures, or do nore than suggest that overtures would be aceptable. This Christmas did. He conducted Secretary White of the American Embassy to ondon to Copenhagen.

"At that point," said Mr. Fischer-Hansen, "his services ended. The negotiations from there on vere carried forward by the American Minister in Denmark and the Danish Minister at Wash-

The Horring ministry, going out of existence in a few months, was succeeded by the Schested ministry, to which Christmas made his secret

ministry, to which Christmas made his secret report, setting forth the alleged obligations he was under to various Americans.

"This report was evidently made," said the lawyer, "with the belief that it could never see the light. But its publication has shown its absurdity. I am quite sure Christmas never saw Abner McKinley, with whom he alleges he made an agreement, nor Colonel Brown, and the whole story he tells is ridiculous and simply devised for the purpose of procuring money from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who in Denmark would be able to disburse it. The Danish papers have been full for the last month of pleas against a sale achieved by such means, and the prevalent opinion of an American legislator is such as would exclude him from any respectable hotel in the country.

"How this report came to be published is a

hotel in the country.

"How this report came to be published is a mystery; but probably it fell into the hands of some one of the faction which has opposed the sale of the islands, and was published to prevent it. The Deutscher ministry is constituted of men of the Left party, which had the unusual fortune to return a majority at the polls six months ago. This ministry, though of the opposite party to its predecessors, has persisted in the plan of selling the islands, but it is not on that account to be held liable for Christmas's reward. It is by no means clear that his services for the Horring ministry brought about this sale under the Deutscher ministry, and the evident deceit practised in his report puts him out of consideration."

AMENDING SENATE RULES.

tee on Rules to-day considered the various committee evinced any disposition to change the present regulations controlling debate, the ing amendments, suggested by Senator Hoar as an additional rule, soon after the close of the Tillman-McLaurin episode.

No Senator in debate shall directly or indi-rectly by any form of words impute to another Senator any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

DECLINE ODELL'S APPOINTMENT.

BOARD OF VISITATION OF HOS. PITAL WILL NOT SERVE.

Syracuse, March 27.-At least four of the selected to be members of the board of visitation of the St. Lawrence State the extraordinarily delicate duties involved Hospital, whom Governor Odell appointed on General Lee's popularity among all classes in Monday from the seven present members of the Cuba, where he served first as consul general board of managers, under authority of the new law, will not accept their appointment. This intention was expressed to-day at the final meeting of the board.

John Hannan, Samuel H. Palmer, Mrs. Mary P. Averill and William H. Daniels, all of Ogdensburg, of both the old and the new boards, said they would not serve, and it is probable that George Hall, who was not present yesterday, will also decline. Their reason is that the members of the Board of Managers have conducted their office honorably and energetically,

and they believe it would be inconsistent to continue service under the new law, which deprives them of power.

The managers agreed that there had been nothing in the career of the State Hospital which had laid it open to public criticism, and that it had not been open to any charge of scandal of any sort. The board unanimously adopted a memorandum to this effect.

MARCONI ON WAY TO ENGLAND.

HE REGARDS DEUTSCHLAND'S APPARATUS AS A COPY OF HIS OWN-WOULD SUE IF HE WAS APPREHENSIVE.

Weary, but as hopeful and confident as ever Marconi arrived from Halifax yesterday. His visit is to be a very short one, as he expects to sail on the Oceanic on next Wednesday. About the rival lines and the matter of exchanging messages with the Deutschland, the inventor had little to say But at every question his sombre face was lighted with a derisive little smile expressive of the contempt he feels for his imitators.

"I don't know about them," he said, shrugging his shoulders. "There is the Deutschland, I regard her apparatus as a copy of my own. If I felt apprehensive of it I would secure action for infringement. But I understand that when the Deutschland signalled, the Kaiser thought she was

Deutschland signalled, the Kaiser thought she was ninety miles away, and it turned out to be only twenty. I don't know anything about such work." It is reported that your stations are not allowed to receive any messages from other lines. Is that true, and would that be followed in case of shipwrecks? inquired the reporter.

"But I don't know about these others," said the inventor softly, the stern look on his face giving way to a satirical smile. "I don't know what instruments they have. I don't know whether they can transmit messages that my instruments can get. I have a contract with the Lloyds and with "The Herald," but this contract does not permit taking messages from other lines. Whether or not it is possible, I can't say," Of his trip to England Marcont would only any he expected to get away on the Oceanic.

BABCOCK TO GIVE UP CHAIRMANSHIP. Washington, March 27.-Chairman Babcock, of he Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, to-day informed President Roosevelt that, ow-ing to iil health, he desired to relinquish his office and would be glad to have the President suggest some one to take the chairmanship.

COLONEL KIMBALL MAY BE RETIRED. Washington March 27.—Colonel Amos S. Kimball, the ranking officer of his grade in the quarter-master's department of the army, stationed at New-York City, has been ordered to appear before the army retiring board at Governor's Island for examination on account of failing health.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL.

Washington, March 27.-The House to-day passed the Army Appropriation bill without material amendment, and a rule was adopted to make the bill to retire officers of the revenue cutter service a continuing order until disposed of, the order not to interfere with appropriation or revenue bills or conference reports.

A STRICT PARTY MEASURE.

MR. BABCOCK TO VOTE FOR A FAVOR

ABLE REPORT ON THE CUBAN RECIPROCITY BILL

Washington, March 27.—The fight for Cuhan reciprocity in the House is virtually over. Chairwill probably report his bill early next week having to-day received assurances that Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, is willing to vote for a favorable report. This gives the necessary number of Republican votes to bring the bill out of the committee as a strict party measure, and leaves only Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, and Mr. Metcalf, of California, the only irreconcilable beet sugar supporters among the Ways and Means Committee Republicans. stood that Mr. Tawney would finally have agreed to vote with the majority of the committee if Mr. Babcock had not consented so early to do so. Mr. Babcock has been confined to his room by sickness for the greater time of the last month, and has not been able to attend many of the committee meetings and take part in the reciprocity discussion. Had he not been kept away by illness it is considered probable that he would have deserted the "insurgents" immediately after the Payne bill was adopted by the Republican caucus, and thus the bill would have been out of the committee more than a week ago. Mr. Babcock visited the White House to-day at the President's request, and had a long conference on reciprocity. told the President that he would not aid any effort to embarrass the administration in its matured Cuban policy, and would not even join Messrs. Tawney and Metcalf in their scheme to delay final action on the Payne bill by attempting to force consideration at this time of the proposition to remove the differential on refined sugar from Cuba, a suggestion made by the beet sugar people in the hope of inflicting harm on the Sugar Trust. THE PROSPECT IN THE SENATE.

If the Payne bill gets before the House next week it is generally believed that it will get

through that body by April 10, and will reach the Senate not later than April 15. The bill will encounter a good deal of stubborn opposition in the Senate, though there is no doubt that it will pass by a substantial majority and with an amendment increasing the tariff reduction to 25 per cent, and possibly without the Sibley limitation as to the period of reciprocity. This, at any rate, is the present plan of the administration's supporters. They will be antagonized by a small but strong group of Western Republicans, led by Messrs. Burrows and McMillan, of Michigan, and supported by Messrs. Jones and Stewart, of Nevada: Bard and Perkins, of California, and Elkins and Scott, of West Virginia. The latest recruit to the ranks of the beet root forces is Senator Clark, of Montana. Mr. Clark is largely interested in the beet sugar industry in California, and has been quietly alding the beet sugar representatives in their efforts to head off Cuban reciprocity in the House. In fact, it is now reported that he and not Mr. Oxnard has been the real power behind the throne all through the fight. While he has not yet publicly announced his attitude, it is known that he has been exerting his full influence on the Democrats in both House and Senate to defeat the administration's Cuban reciprocity policy. It is said that he has succeeded in winning over two or three Western Democrats in the Senate, and in view of his activity on the Democratic side of the chamber it is believed that the Republican leaders in the Senate will find it advisable to make the reciprocity bill a strict party measure, in order to assure its passage without a long and dangerous struggle. will encounter a good deal of stubborn oppo-

FOR MINISTER TO CUBA.

sage to Congress to-day has aroused consider able speculation as to who will be chosen for Cnited States Minister to Cuba. The three ames most frequently heard in connection with the place are those of Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts; General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia and H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, now Commis ioner of Pensions. Mr. Allen went from the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy, having succeeded Mr. Roosevelt in that office, to the Civil Governorship of Porto Rico, and it is generally agreed that in this latter post he displayed the qualities that would especially conmend him to both countries for the discharge at Havana during the tragic days of the last insurrection against Spain, and again as commander of the American forces that occupied Havana Province after the war, is said to be second to that of no other American, and this circumstance, it is supposed, gives him a claim on the place that has due weight at the White House. It is known that Mr. Evans is ready to surrender the Pension Commissionership when ever the President desires him to do so, and as the President is anxious to retain Mr. Evans in the public service, but in a higher capacity than that of a mere bureau chief at Washington, the Tennesseean is being urged by his friends for Minister to Cuba. It is considered unlikely, however, that either of the men named will be selected for the post. While the President has not yet made up his mind, it is understood that he would prefer to choose some well known Western Republican, who has had an opportunity to become acquainted with the Latin-American character in general, and Cuba In particular. The salary which the President rec ommends for the new minister makes the post at Havana rank with the United States legaat ravana rank with the titled scattes lega-tions at all the first class capitals of South America, and puts it ahead of the legations at several European capitals.

The consul generalship at Havana will prob-ably give the President more trouble in the mat-

ably give the President more trouble in the matter of selecting a fit appointee than will the higher and more dignified post of minister. Already he is fairly floeded with applications from every part of the country, and it seems that every Republican Senator has from one to half a dezen candidates. It will perhaps not be known for fully a month who will get this much sought prize. The other consulships to be established in the island probably will be filled by promoting experienced consuls now in the service at points in the West Indies or South and Central America that do not pay as well. This would be in the line of Civil Service promotions in the consular service now being fought for by the administration. for by the administration.

CUBA IN DIREST NEED.

GENERAL WINGATE FORESEES ANOTHER REVOLUTION UNLESS THE UNITED STATES LETS DOWN TARIFF WALL.

General George W. Wingate, president of the Na ional Guard Association, is just back from a tour of observation in Cuba. His inquiries have led him to believe the Cubans are facing an industrial crisis through which nothing but generous treatment by the United States will carry them in safety. To a reporter General Wingate said:

reporter General Wingate said:

By reason of my acquaintance with army officers and other friends throughout the island I had, I believe, unusually good opportunities for observation, and the conclusion to which I came was that unless the tariff on sugar is reduced something like for open continuous properties of the continuous continuous and a vast deal of mischief will be wrought not only to the island itself, but also to the United States. Business everywhere is dead, though in Havana there is some appearance of life produced by the presence of Americans in large numbers. Many of these Americans are capitalists looking over the island and ready to invest money as soon as they see that the country is going to be fairly treated. At present they are keeping their pockets tight clossed and watching Congress.

On every hand one notes the effect of the American occupation of Cuba. The streets of the cities are now cleaner than those of any other city that I know cleaner than those of any other city that I know are cleaner than any that New-York or Brooklyn are show. By attacking yellow fever at its source we have been enabled to refleve our own Southern States of a menace that annually cost us millions of dellars.

All this sanitary work and much more in Cuba.

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cutting has been introduced called the "Twentieth Century" cutting. This new cutting does away with the flat table of the brilliant and increases the number of facets from 58 to 80. It is so scientifically accurate in form that diamonds cut in the "Twentieth Century" style scintillate equally from every point of view, and are intensified in beauty to an extent heretofore unknown. It has been universally pronounced by gem experts and connoisseurs to be the most perfect form in which diamonds have ever appeared. The public is invited to inspect the "Twentieth Century" Cuttings in the specimens, both set and unset. which we now have on exhibition.

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withdrawn, and it will then be necessary for Cubans to take their places, thus increasing the expenses of the Cuban government, which hast year had a dencit of about \$50,000 or else the sanitary work about which we have been at such pains will have to be dropped for the simple reason that there will be no funds to carry it on. If it is dropped then we must face the yellow fever again, costing us much more than any tariff concession could cost. dropped then we must face the yellow fever again, costing us much more than any tariff concession could cost.

There is a strong probability of the island being in a state of revolution again in a few months unless the tariff wall is let down. The last revolution was brought about not by the desire of the Cubans for independence, but because the Spanish Government toxed the small planters so high that they could not afford to continue their business. They stopped planting, they could not pay or feed their hands, and the latter took to the woods and became bandits as the easiest way of making a living.

The idea that it is the Sugar Trust or the Americans in Cuba who are causing an outery for the reduction of tariff is faise. The great planters are not so much affected, but the small planters have old and poor machinery, and few labor saving devices, their methods are behind the age, and they have no capital to fall back on. Their sole dependence is on selling the sugar that they have got stored awaiting a reduction of our tariff. Their condition and the condition of all those who depend on them is absolutely pitable. The warehouses all over the land are fairly bursting with the sugar which is already pledged for nearly its entire present value, which is constantly depreciating.

Matanzas, which used to be full of business and life, was like a city of the dead when I visited it Not a pulse of its old business life is beating. In the little jewellers' shops there one finds all sorts of family treasures which the extreme need of the people has compelled them to part with for next to nothing. The people are without work, money or hope, except from us.

The Cubans are a sanguine people, and they do not for a moment doubt that the United States will give them the rellef that is needed. If they did there would not now be a quiet Cuba. My observation leads me to say that in my opinion General Wood wan entirely right when he declared that a tariff reduction of 20 per cent would do Cuba no substantial good, and that the

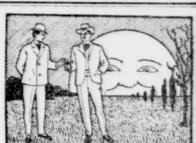
CONSULAR REFORM ADVANCED.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ACTS FA-

VORABLY ON THE ADAMS BILL. Washington, March 27.—The House Committee or Foreign Affairs to-day voted to report the bill of Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, to reorganize the consular service and place it on a Civil Service foundation

The commercial organizations of the country The commercial organizations of the country have been greatly interested in a measure of this kind, and although differences have existed over various bills, that of Mr. Adams was generally concurred in, after some amendments had been made. As agreed upon to-day, it provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of two United States Senators, three Representatives and one State Department official to assist in the reorganization of the consular service, which is to be effected within two years. The consular officers are graded with fixed salaries, fees are abolished, a board of examiners is established, and provision is made for an eligible list from which appointees may be selected.

IN FAVOR OF PNEUMATIC TUBES.



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The Young Men, especially, find in our store those little touches that give the features they like in their new Spring outfit. Young Men's Suits, \$9.75 to \$22.

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nual cost in each city to 4 per cent of the gross

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DEBATE ON OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

SENATOR PATTERSON ATTACKS GENERAL FUNSTON.

Washington, March 27 -In the Senate to-day Mr. Harris, of Kansas, and Mr. Quarles, of Wiscon spoke at length on the Oleomargarine bill. Mr. Harris supported the measure, but urged that an amendment which he proposed placing a tax of 10 cents a pound on adulterated butter and regulating the manufacture and sale of renovated butter ought

Mr. Quarles vigorously denounced the eleomat garine industry, as at present conducted, as & On every hand one notes the effect of the American occupation of Cuba. The streets of the cities are now cleaner than those of any other city that I know—far cleaner than any that New-York or Brooklyn can show. By attacking yellow fever at its source we have been enabled to relieve our own Southern States of a menace that annually cost us millions of dollars.

All this sanitary work and much more in Cuba is done by our military officers, who are paid by the United States Gevernment. These will soon be